

(142-169) **The World Urbanization Process and Lessons for Thu Dau Mot, Binh Duong**

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Abstract

The process of urbanization is related to the process of development. Urbanization is measured by the urban population rate or urban population growth rate, and it can be argued that urbanization follows the trajectory of economic development. When East Asia was just beginning to urbanize, Japan, the most industrially developed country, had the highest proportion of urban population, but Korea's urban population grew faster. OECD countries have a higher proportion of urban populations, but population growth has slowed. Urbanization in Africa and Asia including Vietnam, where most of the world's population is located, is also a huge opportunity for sustainability, if the right policies are put in place.

Keywords: urbanization, migration, urbanisation, infrastructure

1. Make a problem

Urbanization and urban development is an inevitable trend of all countries in the world, including our country. Urbanization has significant impacts on ecology and regional economy. Under the impact of urbanization, people's mentality and lifestyle change. Urbanization contributes to accelerating economic growth, shifting economic and labor structures, and changing population distribution. Cities are not only a place to create jobs and income for workers, but also a large and diverse consumer of goods and products, employing a high-quality labor force and a technical base. Modern infrastructure technology has attracted strong domestic and foreign investment. However, urbanization causes production in the countryside to stagnate as labor moves to the city. Urban areas are under pressure of unemployment, overload for infrastructure, pollution of living environment, unsecured social security, social evils such as underemployment will give rise to many social problems festival.

One of the social problems arising from urbanization is income disparity, the gap between rich and poor is increasing. This divergence can be clearly seen between urban and rural areas, between income groups in society, between economic regions, between localities, etc. the number of rich people is getting richer rapidly and is a group of people. The minority owns a lot of wealth and material things in society. The disparity between rich and poor will lead to unequal access to urban services such as housing, employment, education, health care, electricity supply, and environment.

On the international and domestic scale, urban issues have increased rapidly and strongly and have become the highlights that need to be carefully studied, in order to have an appropriate and effective approach, in order to ensure the goal. Sustainable growth goals associated with human development.

2. Research content and methods

2.1 Urbanization concept

Urbanization is a historical process in which a socio-economic issue emerges that is the enhancement of the role of the city in the development of all aspects of society. This process includes changes in the distribution of productive forces, first of all in the population distribution, in the occupational-social structure, in the population structure, in the lifestyle, in culture, etc., according to the territory. . It is the process of concentration, intensification and differentiation of urban activities and increasing the proportion of urban population in regions, countries as well as worldwide. At the same time, urbanization is also the process of developing large cities and spreading urban lifestyle among the population.

Types of urbanization

Alternative urbanization: A concept that refers to the urbanization process that takes place in the city itself. There is also migration here, but it is from the center to the suburbs or peri-urban areas. This process can also be the process of embellishing, upgrading urban areas, meeting new requirements.

Forced urbanization is a concept used to refer to the movement of population from rural to urban areas. The feature of forced urbanization is that the architectural space is not expanded according to the planning but is highly spontaneous. Immigrant needs are not being met. Cities become overloaded, many negatives arise.

Reverse urbanization: is a concept used to refer to migration from big cities to small cities, or from urban to rural areas. According to American scholars, this phenomenon is also known as the "rural renaissance". Development comes a time when, with their policies, governments will adjust towards rural development. This process will contribute to close the gap and quality of life between urban and rural areas.

2.2 Document overview

Many foreign scholars are interested in research on urbanization and urbanization issues in Vietnam and Asia, among them the following typical research works:

By McGee, T. (1967) with *The Southeast Asian City a Social Geography of the Primate Cities of Southeast Asia*; "Revisiting the urban Fringe: Reassessing the Challenges of the Mega-urbanization Process in Southeast Asia" (McGee, T, 2012) in *Trends of suburbanization in Southeast Asia* discussed urban patterns in Southeast Asia. Terry Mc Gee believes that the current urbanization of Southeast Asian countries is a very different development path from the previous path of European and American countries. He analyzed the impacts on the urbanization path of Southeast Asian countries, stating that urbanization in Asia is very unique. It is decentralized urbanization, drawn from Desakota in the periphery. Desakota (Indonesian: Desa = city, kota = countryside) is a complex space in an area with central cities, buffer zones, and satellite cities. He commented that, here, the expansion of space with a large population of residents and an unusual mix of agricultural and non-agricultural activities, represents a great difference, different from the context of the West (Gee, T.Mc, 2012).

The study "The growth of the City: An Introduction to a Research Project" (Burgess, E, 1925) in *The City Reader* provides a model of concentric regions in urban studies. Ernest Burgess suggested that a model of the formation of cities, called the Concentric zone Hypothesis, describes the stages of urbanisation, which constitute cities. Building on the development model of the city of Chicago, Burgess viewed the city as consisting of a series of

circular areas, each used for a specific purpose and each inhabited by a distinct segment of the population (Burgess), (1925).

Author Gold, H. (1982) with the study *The Sociology of Urban Life* proposed the theory of Multiple Nuclei Model (Multiple Nuclei Model). This is the theory of two geographers Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman (1945) that the city does not necessarily follow these two models, but that land use is formed from many different nuclei and not around a single nucleus. These nuclei may have been present in the early urban days, then enhanced by immigration and specialized by various land uses. It is a collection of many centers in an urban area.

Referring to the approach to urbanization issues, the author Wolf, C.P. (1976) with "The structure of societal revolutions" (1976) in *The Sociology of Urban Life* gave an approach to urbanization, the properties of urbanization are as follows: irreversibility. Urbanization as a social revolution is a change from which we can never return to the previous social state. The same goes for the urban revolution, where there is urbanization that modern society cannot return to the pre-urban state as before. It is a fact because urbanization is always accompanied by industrialization, which is an extremely powerful destructive and constructive agent; Suddenness, the most rapid changes in urbanization occurred in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Some studies also mention the management of regional connectivity on the basis of new regionalism theory. New regionalism began to emerge in the 1990s in the United States, reflecting a shift from the formal concept of regional administrations to a pragmatic model of coordination (Savitch and Vogel, 2000).). This approach evolved from multi-tiered governmental arrangements (Ye, 2010; Lizhu, 2014). In the United States, the "linked functions" approach is a prime example of shared responsibility between a city and its county for providing urban services such as solid waste management and development economic development. Another approach is "complex networks" that encourage governments to voluntarily participate in networks designed to promote accountability and cross-check (Savitch and Vogel, 2000).

Author Ye, L. (2009) with *Regional Government and Governance in China and the United States* argues that in China, regional integration is a relatively new policy; before the reform and opening up in the 1970s, China was only interested in the territory in political and administrative aspects; Over the last 30 years, China has enacted policies of dynamic urban integration to address the region's economic and social problems (Ye, 2009, S118). The establishment and implementation of China's urban linkage policies need approval and technical and policy support from the central government (Ye, 2009, S118).

Since the 1980, research on urbanization and urbanization has been noticed by domestic scholars. Discussions and research were conducted mainly at the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, the University of Social Sciences and Humanities (Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City), the University of Social Sciences and Humanities (Vietnam National University, Hanoi), Center for Urban Research and Development...

Researcher Ton Nu Quynh Tran (2014) with the article *Theory of urbanization and urbanization practice in Ho Chi Minh City*. Ho Chi Minh mentioned urbanization approaches and urban models. The researcher argues that urbanization is considered as the most significant social transformation phenomenon of human society because it deeply influences the roots of social structure. Urbanization is a process in which: the first cities appear and develop in areas

that were formerly rural; rural people began to migrate to urban areas; urban communities continue to spread and take over populations elsewhere.

The present Urbanization project in Vietnam (Hoang Ba Think, Doan Thi Thanh Huyen, 2015) mentioned the basic features of the urbanization process in Vietnam since the country's renovation; forecast the urbanization trend in Vietnam to 2020, vision to 2030. The authors believe that although the urbanization rate in Vietnam is still low compared to other countries in the region, Vietnam is has been facing the downsides of urbanization such as migration. Urbanization in Vietnam is now free, overloaded with social services, especially for the two largest cities in the country, Ho Chi Minh City, and Ho Chi Minh City. Hanoi and City Ho Chi Minh. One of the most typical challenges of urban planning today and in the coming years is the issue of housing, clean water and sanitation for a rapidly growing urban population.

Our research inherits theoretical and practical research results from the above studies; In particular, discussions on urbanization approaches and urbanization models, the theory of urban linkages and urban areas, will be useful in the above research. In addition, the discussion on urbanization issues also helps to study the theoretical and practical issues of the urban development process of Vietnam and the world.

2.3 Research Methods

The methodological basis is the historical materialism method of Marxism - Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought and the guiding viewpoints of the Party and State of Vietnam.

Research Methods:

- Historical method combined with logical method.
- Methods of collecting, analyzing and synthesizing documents.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 The process of urbanization in the world

For many OECD countries, rates of urbanization and rural-urban migration have slowed since the 1980s, and many cities have undergone an economic transition to tertiary industrialization for with economic activity. Historically, since the 1950s in the United States and the 1960s in Northern Europe, the proportion of urban-rural population migration has tended to decrease, the main urbanization model is urban hierarchy and a The number of old industrial cities has a certain degree of decline.

These cities have continued to increase in absolute (e.g., London) or relative (e.g., New York) population, income and employment rates, and in some cases, as populations have grown. In urban cores, the population is concentrated again. However, this skill and service-intensive growth is often more pronounced in mid-sized cities that have historically been less affected by the Industrial Revolution (e.g. Oxford, Toulouse or Boston).). In Western Europe, some medium-sized cities lacking a strong industrial base (e.g. Oxford in the UK or Ulm in Germany) developed and flourished in the 1990s and early 2000s, while some Old cities born in the Industrial Revolution small and medium-sized like Sunderland or Whitehaven in England, Valenciennes or Reynz in France are gradually declining. The growth of these places can be partly attributed to their development into "high-income" neighborhoods in thriving urban areas.

Instead of the urban population decline in Europe since 1950, the trend continues to increase through urban-to-urban expansion. If the demographic trends of all major functional

areas in Western Europe are compared with urban centers (administrative units) from 1951 to 1981, there is a steady progression from the level of concentration and urban population growth to decentralization and urban population reduction. By 1981, three-quarters of Nordic cities were in decline.

While the population in the hinterland is still growing, similar processes exist in France and northern Italy, albeit with more moderate variation in the proportion of the urban population. This progression of steady urban population decline occurred first in Northern Europe, followed by France and Northern Italy, and then Southern Europe. However, over the past 30 years, population growth has re-emerged in urban centers due to the use of technology in rural areas and the industrialization of economic activity in urban areas.

The combination of these factors (industrialization of the economy, globalization, concentration of human capital and the increasing participation of women) has resulted in a fragmented urbanization pattern than. Some cities are in decline, especially those that have lost their comparative advantage due to their heavy reliance on an increasingly outdated industrial structure. Others, particularly urban areas with large skilled workers and strong commercial service industries, are in a period of “recovery” (Cheshire, 1995; 2007).

In the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China) and the rest of the world, the process of suburbanization and expansion of unplanned cities is increasing. China's rampant urbanization takes up a lot of land. China's per capita arable land is only 0.093 hectares, only 40% of the world average, so the country's land use and food security related issues are very important important.

3.2 Urbanization in Vietnam

During more than 35 years of doi moi, the process of urbanization has been very rapid. By the end of 2022, Vietnam has 5 cities directly under the central government: Hanoi, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh and Can Tho. In which, Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City is a special urban center at the national level.

Urbanization takes place unevenly in regions, localities and mainly in small and medium cities. In 2010, there were 772 urban centers increasing to 862 in 2020, including 2 special urban centers in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, 23 grade I cities, 32 grade II cities, 48 USD grade III, 90 grade IV and 668 grade V, mainly provincial towns or townships. The urbanization rate in 2020 will increase to 39.3%, an increase of more than 9% compared to 2010. (GSO, 2020).

Population density in big cities increases in the process of urbanization. Parallel with the increase in the number of urban areas is the increase in population in urban areas, especially in large urban areas. In 2020, the population of our country is 97.58 million people, of which the urban population is 35.93 million people, accounting for 36.82% of the total population, an increase of 6% compared to 2010. Urban population increases mainly due to the impact of migration from rural areas to urban areas, mainly to study and work and mainly from 15-39 years old, accounting for 84%.

According to data published in the annual Statistical Yearbook of the General Statistics Office, the Red River Delta and the Southeast are the two regions with the highest net migration rates in the country at 3% and 18.7 respectively. By 2020, especially some localities that are economic centers such as Hanoi 3.7, Ho Chi Minh City 18 and some localities with large

industrial parks such as Bac Ninh 35.8 % ; Binh Duong 58.6% ; Dong Nai 8.2% ; Ba Ria - Vung Tau 3.2%. (General Statistics Office, 2020)

Income inequality is also reflected in the income gap between income groups, especially the poorest group (group 1) and the richest group (group 5). In the period 2010-2020, the incomes of all population groups increased, the income gap between groups 1 and 5 increased from 9.2 times in 2010 to 10.2 times in 2019, due to The impact of the epidemic has significantly affected the income of employees, the amount of food, and due to the impact of some policies to support hunger among people due to the impact of the epidemic, this difference has decreased to 8.1 times. The gap between rich and poor is seen more clearly from the perspective of the difference in absolute value between income groups, in 2010 the difference between the lowest income group (group 1) and the highest income group (group 5) was 3 million VND. , by 2019 this difference will increase 3 times in 2010 to 9.1 million dong, in 2020 this difference will decrease, but the gap is still large at nearly 8.1 million dong.

3.3 Urbanization in Thu Dau Mot, Binh Duong

As the political, economic and cultural center of Binh Duong province, Thu Dau Mot city always plays a leading role in the urbanization process of the province. Especially in the 2016-2020 period, Thu Dau Mot city has achieved many important results, making great contributions to the urban development of Binh Duong. The important milestone is that on December 6, 2017, the Prime Minister issued a decision to recognize Thu Dau Mot City as a grade I city under Binh Duong province. This event fully reflects the development position and reality of a central city, and at the same time creates favorable conditions for Thu Dau Mot to develop faster and more comprehensively. All testify to the intense vitality, the strong rise of a dynamic and developing young city.

Thu Dau Mot city has focused on investing in construction and urban development in the direction of civilization - modernity, improving the quality of life of the people. Total budget expenditure for capital construction investment in the 2016-2020 period is over VND 5,252 billion. In construction investment, we always pay attention to directing and focusing resources on key works on the development of the transport system, creating a spillover connection for urban development, connecting existing urban areas with new urban area. Many key projects have been completed and are being completed such as Cay Me crossroads - Le Chi Dan street 1,500 bed hospital... Many projects are being implemented such as Bach Dang street (extended), system Bung Biep - Suoi Cat drainage system, Suoi Giua drainage system... have contributed to creating new impetus for the general development of the city.

At the same time, social infrastructure is also focused; 4 years, the city has built 12 new public schools, renovated and repaired 32 schools; Up to now, the city has over 73% of schools reaching national standards. Cultural, medical, parks and gardens have been upgraded with care and attention to meet the needs of cultural activities, research, study, entertainment, and gradually improve the quality of life of people. An important highlight, which is agreed by the people, is the development of urban green space, increasing the space to serve the community, which the city focuses on drastically implementing; make use of the surplus public land and administrative offices after the provinces and cities have rearranged them to build parks, gardens, urban green areas in combination with expanding public living spaces in urban areas neighborhoods. Up to now, the city has completed 83 parks and gardens with an urban green area of nearly 407 hectares.

In particular, identified as being located in the Binh Duong Smart Zone, over the past time, Thu Dau Mot City has developed and implemented an action plan to apply

information technology and build a smart city to initially deploy Binh Duong Smart City Project. In order to deepen urban construction and development, the Thu Dau Mot government approved the project and issued a plan to organize the campaign "Building a cultural and civilized urban lifestyle" in the 2016- 2020. The movement has created a consensus, has far-reaching effects, and has been participated by all classes of people. Awareness and awareness of the implementation of cultural - civilized urban lifestyle of party members, cadres and civil servants and the vast majority of the city's people has been increasingly enhanced.

On the basis of the results achieved in urban construction and development and for Thu Dau Mot to develop worthy of being the center of Binh Duong province; in the coming time, the city will continue to mobilize resources to continue investing in urban construction and development towards a green, smart growth urban area, responding to climate change; improve the quality of criteria for grade-I cities, develop infrastructure, embellish existing urban areas with new urban development.

Basic goals of Thu Dau Mot City Party Committee in the period of 2020-2025:

- The number of wards meeting urban civilization standards is 9 wards/year.
- The ratio of traffic land to construction land in the city reaches 28%.
- The density of the main road reaches 13 km/km².
- Average floor area is 39m²/person.
- Implement a number of projects: To implement the objectives of the Project on Conservation and Development of Tuong Binh Hiep Lacquer Village in combination with tourism services; improve sidewalks in sync with water supply, drainage, telecommunications, trees, lighting... reaching over 50% for main trunk roads and regional roads; completing the route along the Saigon River, the section of Ba Lua - Chanh My; completed 6 development projects under Resolution 17-NQ/TU; coordinate in building the Cultural and Historical Memorial of Mr. Nguyen Sinh Sac near the campus of Hoi Khanh Pagoda; building the city's Traditional House; renovating and upgrading Thu Dau Mot Park in the direction of open space, serving cultural events; building Phu Cuong Junction Central Park in combination with underground car parking; Strive to build in the city with more than 100 parks and gardens...

4. Lessons learned

Many lessons related to urbanization and sustainable development can be learned from the international and domestic experiences mentioned above.

The first, is the important role of leaders in developing vision and making commitments to overcome difficulties and solve environmental and economic problems.

Second, the predominance of crises or threats is a key factor in the initial actions to ensure the survival of cities.

Third, the willingness of the community to accept change leads to reform in public administration, urban management and environmental design.

Fourth, cities are all looking for resources to promote through various forms of collaboration to build technical infrastructure, provide housing and community amenities.

Fifth, the planning and coordination of transport services leads to better efficiency for vehicles and passengers in cities.

Sixth, the importance of urban planning, building legislation, environmental policies and the emphasis on asset management and preservation has enabled cities to maintain efficient urban systems, High quality of comfort and vibrancy. Ultimately, for cities to be sustainable, risks must be accepted as changes emerge to community attitudes, technology, governance, and urban management solutions.

Urbanization is an inevitable process of any country, including Vietnam. However, spontaneous urbanization without scientific planning will give rise and leave many negative and long-term consequences, hindering the development of the country. Therefore, the urbanization strategy of Vietnam must be towards the sustainable goal of keeping nature, people and society.

To do so, you need:

Strengthen education to raise people's awareness. In parallel with the improvement of people's intellectual level, the planning is carried out to evenly distribute industrial parks and urban areas in cities across the country. Strengthen education of civilized lifestyles and new cultural families for urban residents. Limit and better manage immigrants, contributing to the re-establishment of social order to ensure the construction of a stable and sustainable urban society. Having a synchronous urban planning strategy and roadmap. Completing and developing the urban infrastructure network, convenient road traffic no congestion and limiting environmental pollution. Increase public awareness of the importance of the environment to health and quality of life. Actively implement measures to propagate and encourage the community to use clean fuels in daily life instead of fuels that pollute the air and water sources. Prioritize the development of public transport, especially modern non-polluting means of public transport. It is necessary to consider the development of public transport as a key solution to reduce the risk of traffic congestion and urban environmental pollution. It can be said that spontaneous urbanization, without scientific planning, will give rise and leave many negative and long-term consequences, hindering the development of the country.

5. Conclude

In summary, urbanization has made great contributions to economic development when the urban area in recent years has clearly shown its role as the locomotive of socio-economic development of regions and the whole country, contributing to economic development contributed greatly to GDP growth rate, accounting for a dominant proportion in state budget revenue, exports and industrial products. However, the rapid urbanization process also entails limitations that have a negative impact on a number of social issues, requiring local levels and sectors to have comprehensive and timely solutions to meeting the urbanization process, ensuring both economic growth and maintaining stability and social justice. In order to have Vietnamese cities, including Thu Dau Mot, develop sustainably in the country's strong urbanization process, valuable lessons from countries around the world are essential. However, it is really important to intelligently and effectively apply the experiences combined with the specificities of each locality. It is hoped that in the near future, the process of urbanization and urban activities in Thu Dau Mot, Binh Duong, Vietnam will develop sustainably, contributing to the development of the urban system and the whole country of Vietnam regionally and globally.

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